A family, Meg-aladapididae, has been quite lately founded ;>y Dr. Forsyth Major[1] *to* include the remains of a gigantic ixtinct Lemur from Madagascar, which when alive, so far as we >an judge from the skull, must have been three or four times the lize of the Common Cat. The name *Megaladapis wtadagascariensis* vas given to the fossil on account of certain resemblances to the Jso extinct *Adapis** It differs from other Lemurs in a number if characters which jointly warrant its inclusion in a distinct amily. The small size of the orbits suggest a diurnal life; the leep mandibles, which, unlike what is found in other Lemurs, re completely blended at the suture, point to the existence of a towling apparatus, as in *M/cetes.* The low brain-case is a haracter which is found in so many extinct Mammalia belonging o many different orders that it weighs neither one way nor tie other in considering the systematic position of the animal. 'he shape of the molars, which are three in each half of each jaw 3 in other Lemurs, is, according to the discoverer, like that of he genus *Xiepilemur.* The incisors and the canines are not nown. Of a still larger form, *M. insignis,* the molar teeth are nown[2].

SUB-OBDER 2. ANTHROPOIDEA.

The Apes differ from the Lemurs in that the teats are Lways restricted to the thoracic region ; the orbit, though sur->unded by bone as in the Lemurs (and in *Tv/paia,* a very Lemur-ke Insectivore), does not open freely behind into the temporal »ssa as in Lemurs (except *Tarsius).* The lachrymal opening is iside the orbit instead of outside; the cerebral hemispheres re more highly developed, and conceal, or nearly conceal, the >rebelluni; the upper incisors are in close contact; a few other >ints are mentioned under the description of the characters of ie Lemurs. There are altogether about 212 species of Monkeys id Apes. They are tropical and subtropical in range, and, with

it few exceptions, are impatient of cold.

The Monkeys are primarily divisible into two great divisions, hich have been termed, on account of the characters of the nose,

[1] *JPML Trans,* clxxxv. B, 1894, p. 15.

[a] It seems to be possible that this great Lemur was extaut so lately as 1658* lea a creature possibly answering to it was described by de Flacourt,